(c) The approximate length of the link system to facilitate the flow of water from Mahanadi river to Cauvery river as per the feasibility reports prepared by the National Water Development Agency is estimated as 2050 Kilometer.

Surplus water in the basin of major rivers

†2261. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during rainy seasons there is 30,000 to 60,000 cubic meter per second surplus water in the basins of major rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi and Godavari in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of surplus water in each of the above basin; and

(c) the details regarding quantum of this surplus available water being utilized in each of the basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) About 75% of rainfall occurs during monsoon period (June to October) with a considerable part from a few spells of intense rainfall. Owing to topographical and other constraints only limited water out of it is utilizable. After carrying out studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified surplus river basins. The quantum of annual surplus water available at 75% dependability after accounting for respective in basin water needs in the river basins in the ultimate stage of the development is as follows:—

River Basin/Diversion Point	Water balance at 75% dependability (Million Cubic Metre (Mcum)
Himalayan Component	
1. Ganga at Bhimgoda	(-) 2327
2. Ganga at Narora	(-) 1988
3. Ganga at Chunnar	9834
4. Brahmputra at Jogighopa	453297

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

River Basin/Diversion Point	Water balance at 75% dependability Million Cubic Metre (Mcum)
Peninsular Component	
1. Godavari at Sri Ram Sagar Project (SRSP)	(-) 10,008
2. Godavari between SRSP and Inchampalli	20,327
3. Godavari between SRSP and Polavaran	15,020
4. Mahanadi upto Hirakud	12,930
5. Mahanadi upto Manibhadra	15,333

(c) In studies of NWDA, these surplus water are envisaged to be diverted to other water short basins in the country besides meeting irrigation, domestic and industrial water needs enroute the link canals. The quantum of diversions from the above river basins including enroute uses for irrigation, domestic and industrial water needs are as follows.

River Basin/Diversion Point	Quantum of diversion (Mcum)*
Himalayan Component	
1. Brahmputra	42,825
Peninsular Component	
1. Mahanadi	12,220
2. Godavari	15,020

*The figures are based on Preliminary studies, so these are tentative and are to be firmed up at Detailed Project Report level.

Exploitation of ground water by soft drink companies

2262. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by the Central Government for soft drink companies who are exploiting ground water extensively for their products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any memoranda have been received by the Central Government from State Governments in this regard; and